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Who's Who in China

Dr. Kiusic Kimm, educationalist and revolutionary worker; born in Korea, Jan. 29th, 1881; naturalized as a Chinese citizen at Kalgan Jan. 18th, 1918; first went to America in 1897, graduated with honors from Roanoke College, 1908 and winning a scholarship for M. A. work at Princeton University; after return to Korea in 1904, engaged in religious and educational work; finding his work difficult after Korea's annexation by Japan, he



Dr. Kiusic Kimm (Chin Chun-wen)

金仲文字晚湖

gave up all his interests and activities in his homeland and decided to devote his life and energy in the movement for the restoration of Korea's independence, coming away to China and living a self-exiled life since the Spring of 1913; after his arrival in China, besides becoming more directly in touch with the Korean Revolutionary workers outside of his fatherland, he was closely allied with the work of the Chinese revolutionary leaders, such as Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Gen. Huang Hsin and particularly Gen. Chen Chi-mei; participated in China's Second

Revolution against Yuan Shi-kai; went to Urga in 1914 with several Korean leaders in order to find there a suitable place for the training of military officers for the future Korean Independence Army; returned to Kalgan in 1916 and joined the Kalgan Office of Andersen, Meyer and Co., as manager of the Office; served as the Chief Korean Delegate to present Korea's case before the Peace Conference at Paris in 1918, which gesture caused the March 1st Uprising of passive resistance against the Japanese oppression and positive general movement for the independence of Korea; when the First Korean Provisional Government was organized in Korea, he was made its Minister for Foreign Affairs; later became Minister of Education upon its re-establishment in Shanghai China; after winding up his work in Paris, he went to the United States and helped to organize and become chairman of the Korean Commission to Europe and America with Headquarters at Washington, D. C.; represented Korea at the Far Eastern Revolutionary Congress held in Moscow, 1922; was again in Siberia in 1923-4 at the invitation of the Soviet Authorities and the Korean revolutionaries there; has been engaged in educational work in China since then, at different times as professor of Fudan University and President of Williams' College in Shanghai, professor of Chungshan University in Wuchang; has been professor of English and concurrently English secretary at the Peiyang University in Tientsin since Jan., 1929; he is now in America as the representative of the Sino-Korean People's League to bring about among overseas Chinese and Koreans better understanding and more active cooperation in their present joint struggle against Japanese aggression in the Far East and to present to the American public the true situation of the Far East and their bearing on world peace; a linguist and educationalist, having scholarly knowledge of English besides his mother tongue and a fluency in Chinese, Russian and French, also speaking German, Japanese and Mongolian; a gifted speaker, a brilliant writer and above all an untiring worker with a charming and magnetic personality; was conferred LL.D. degree by Roanoke College in 1928 at the 20th Union of his class.

金仲文字晚湖，年五十二歲，韓國人，三十七歲時（即一九一八年正月十八日）在張家口歸化中國擁有

入籍證書，一八九七年赴美留學，畢業于樂安開學院，因成績優良得獎學金，遂升入比靈斯敦大學得碩士學位，一九〇四年返國，從事宗教及教育事業，後高麗為日吞併，環境劇變，事業發展，橫被阻礙，遂忍痛別故土，舉家遷華，誓以有生之年，從事恢復主權自由之運動，以與暴日周旋，自一九一三年旅華以來，時與韓國志士從事獨立運動並聯絡中國革命領袖，如孫總理，黃興，陳其美諸先哲協商中韓合作運動，會袁世凱叛國，氏亦參與倒袁運動，一九一四年糾合韓國同志赴庫倫籌備一適當地點訓練軍人藉作組織韓國獨立軍之準備，一九一六年復返張家口任美商慎昌洋行分行經理，一九一八年巴黎和會時，氏被推為韓國首席代表，力爭韓國獨立權，是舉實為韓國獨立運動之先聲，及韓國第一屆臨時政府成立，氏被推為外交部部長，韓政府遷入中國上海時，改任教育部部長，一九一九年氏二度赴美組織韓僑協會，設總部於華盛頓，被任為會長，一九二二年，代表韓國出席遠東革命會議于莫斯科，一九二三年復往西伯利亞，應韓國志士及蘇俄當局之請，同謀革命運動，自一九二四年以迄今茲，即漫遊中國各地，從事教育事業，歷任復旦大學教授，惠靈中學校長，武昌中山大學教授，現任天津北洋大學英文教授兼英文秘書，自暴日侵襲東北，氣焰日張，氏日憂時，不敢自逸，遂於今春應中韓聯合會之請三度赴美，一方促進中韓旅美僑民之瞭解與合作以抗暴日，一方宣白日本侵襲遠東之真相，使美國民衆得知日人實為世界和平之破壞者，氏為一極忠實熱心之教育家，學識精遠，尤擅長語言學，精通中英韓三國文字，旁如蠅頭蒙字，亦復研究有素，氏長於演說善文章，為人和藹可親，一九二三年美國美安大學特贈氏名譽法學博士位，以示尊崇。

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